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A dispatch says the Southern Democrats of Republicans had altogether ceased godesire that Senator Gorman shall be th Democratic nominee for President. So do the Northern Republicans.

For years reformers of various brands have been demanding a reorganization of the army on a modern basis, but as soon as it is undertaken they lose interest in it

Cuba's independence day could have been | found themselves mistaken in a very brief made the Fourth of July instead of May 20, but that would have postponed it too long. | the part assigned them was to ratify at

The declaration in the Democratic national platform of 1900 against "government by injunction" was probably not aimed at injunctions to prevent railroad rate-cutting.

Those who have predicted that the administration would not permit Cuba to be an independent republic are now in the list of the prophets who went into the vocation in the hope that President McKinley and President Roosevelt were pledge break-

no brother Henry to send to the United States, but the French government has had portraits of Mrs. and of Miss Roosevelt painted by a celebrated French artist to be hung in the White House gallery of portraits. Now, what will Russia do?

conviction of the postal embezzlers caused no surprise there, and that the evidence was so strong against them that any other verdict than guilty would have caused protest and indignation all over the island. justly visited with severe punishment.

It should not be forgotten that the national organization of manufacturers will meet in this city April 15, and that it will be a very important occasion. The association may not have as large a number of orators in proportion to its membership as some other associations, but it embraces a large number of able men who have views regarding the great industries which sustain the business of the country.

The injunction suits brought by the Interrailroads entering Chicago to put an end to rate cutting, and the decision of the roads not to attempt resistance tend to sustain the charge made by Vice President Hines, of the L. & N. Railroad, to the effect that the commission could enforce the law if it went at it in earnest. The indictment of Mr. Hines should satisfy him that the commission is now in earnest.

government control of railroads.

Former Representative Lewis, of Washington, who is now at the national capital, says he is not coming back to Congress again because there is no chance for a Democrat to be elected in his district. "All the immigrants who land out West," he says, "are Republicans. As they quickly become naturalized, you can see how the Republican votes increase. The immigrants are Republicans because they believe in the retention of the Philippines." This is something for anti-expansionists to think of.

While the glory and fame incident to the construction of the soldiers' and sailors' monument extend to the entire State and all the people of Indiana, the immediate pecuniary and artistic values pertain to Indianapolis, so that the city as a corporation might justly bear the expense of dedication. Unfortunately, the city is in such financial condition that it cannot borrow money to meet the expenses of the dedication by loan. The cost of dedication must be met by the donations of citizens. As every citizen derives an advantage from the monument as a structure of nationwide fame, every public-spirited citizen should make a small contribution to help meet the expenses.

City. The two orders together cover all the | May 20, but the order issued by the secre-

Chicago and Kansas City. It has been end. The opening sentence of the order, agreed that argument in the cases shall addressed to General Wood, is as follows: be heard on June 23, until which date the order enjoining equality of rates for all shippers, small or large, will continue in force. The orders were issued on the motion of Judge Day, counsel for the Interstate-commerce Commission, and are the result of a determination by the administration to test the efficacy of the law against rate-cutting.

REFORM AT THE FOUNTAIN HEAD. The meeting to consider the steps to be

held under the auspices of the Commercial Club should give encouragement to those who believe in the imperative importance of better methods to nominate candidates, and also prove an admonition to those who imagine it will be easy to return to the abuses which made the old primary system odious to a large majority of intelligent citizens. The spirit of that gathering made it certain at the outset that the improvement of the methods of selecting canin the United States should put on an eight-page didates by political parties is a reform that leaving Washington for New York Mr. has come to stay. It may not succeed at | Palma said: a single bound, but its ultimate triumph men recognize the great importance of putting the selection of candidates under as positive legal restrictions as is the election of those candidates. Government by party is recognized in State laws and institutions; both parties must be represented on State boards, on every election board and in the printing of the ballots. Inasmuch as government begins where the candidates of parties are named, the laws should take cognizance of the primary as well as of the election, since the officers elected are made at the primaries of one or the other of the two parties. Such being the case, there is neither sense, logic, nor ethics in leaving the making of a party's candidates to primaries held outside of law, at which any DENVER, COL.-Louthan & Jackson, Fifteenth one who wishes can vote, and which can be controlled by a few men who can organize come to a pass in this city that thousands ing to the primaries because there was no opportunity for the individual party man to have a voice in the selection of candidates or of the delegates who selected them. Those who imagine that they are the sponsors for the Republican party may flatter themselves with the idea that this notorious abuse of the primary could be continspace. Intelligent men, finding that all the polls nominations of candidates in whose selection they were practically denied any part would soon cease to vote, or

he President of the French republic has | have no choice in selecting candidates. The Joss law is far from being what it should be, but the Journal agrees with Mr. R. O. Hawkins that when 20,000 members of a party go to primaries and nominate a it has some good features. The fact that | crawling on? 20,000 Republicans went to the polls proves Special dispatches from Havana say the that party voters are desirous of taking part in selecting candidates when there is a reasonable certainty that reasonable fairness will prevail. In the larger part of the city the primaries were fairly conducted. In quite a number of the largest It seems to be a case of a great crime being | Republican precincts 80 to 90 per cent. of the party vote was polled. In one of the largest precincts all but a dozen of the party voted. There was greater secrecy in the voting than prevailed in general elections before the introduction of the Australian ballot system. The Joss law is a good be-

would vote for such of the whole ticket

the Southern States only a small fraction

of those qualified to vote exercise the right

of suffrage because there is only one party,

and whatever election there is is in the pri-

conviction on the part of voters that un-

der a system of making nominations they

as was least objectionable. In several of

The creation of a primary election system which will enable the members of both parties to nominate the party candidates is the most important agency of promoting better government. It is as important as the secret ballot system for elections, which fifteen years ago was regarded by many as impracticable. It is cause for encouragement that so many men prominent in ooth parties and in other organizations favor the reform. It is a most hopeful indication that the Indiana labor organizations are in favor of a reform which will enable the voters to start their own government fortune will go to collateral relatives. at the fountain head. Fifteen years ago there was greater objection to the Australian ballot system. Its advocates were United States Judge Grosscup, of Chicago, | told that the people would never submit threw out a fine idea the other day when, in | to have all the names on one ballot, printed, issuing a temporary order against rate- paid for and distributed by the State; they cutting, he said: "Personally, I believe were told that free and independent voters ma'am. that the railroad rates ought to be as stable | would never consent to take a large ballot as postage rates, so that every shipper into a voting booth and mark it after bewould know, as certainly as the sender of ing accustomed to the free and easy cusa letter, how much the shipment will cost, tom of taking a ballot, marking, cutting and the fact that no one else could send and folding it to please themselves. One it for less." That would be an ideal state election satisfied the mass of American of things, but it can never exist without voters that the system of a secret ballot was a far better system than the old one. The secret ballot has found such favor New York Sun. among the mass of voters that they regard an open ballot in a primary as an imputation upon its fairness. The American people desire good government based upon the selection of good officers by suffrage. They so much desire it that they will be found ready to have the expenses of the primary paid, as are the expenses of the election, out of the public treasury.

A GREAT EVENT.

It will be interesting to note the comments of foreign papers on the coming Boston Transcript. evacuation of Cuba by the United States. There have been evacuations by military forces before, but never one like this. Others have been under compulsion. Bos- really, you know, you can't help suspecting him ton and New York celebrate their evacua- just a little. tion days to commemorate the withdrawal of British troops, and Cuba will probably celebrate the evacuation of the island by Spain. It was a great day for Cuba when, ful, and there's such a nice church right near it. at noon on Jan. 1, 1899, the evacuation of Mrs. Mooven-Indeed? What denomination? the Island by Spain was officially completed by the lowering of the Spanish flag everywhere and the raising of the stars and stripes amid salutes from Spanish and American batteries. But these and other military evacuations were made under compulsion, while that of Cuba, soon to be Ferdinandez, who reported everything quiet | that it is a fact. The order of Judge Grosscup against rail- | made by the United States, will be volunroad rate-cutting has been promptly fol- tary. The foreign press may not realize the account of the revolution, but the Na- turers and some of the dealers in the arfowed by one on precisely the same lines by | full significance of the event until the final United States Judge Phillips at Kansas act in the movement shall take place on refused to continue their duties because oleomargarine should be stamped plainly, missionary, writing in the New York World

You are authorized to provide for the inauguration, on the 30th of May next, of the government elected by the people of Cuba, and on the establishment of said government to leave the government and control suant to the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902," approved March 2, 1901.

This tells the whole story and should for-Americans who have questioned the good faith of their government in dealing with Cuba. Never before in the history of the taken to secure a primary election law world has any government, after successfully prosecuting a war for the liberation of a people and protecting the liberated country during a period of tutelage and preparation for self-government, voluntarily surrendered its conquest, withdrawn its NO OBSTACLES IN WAY OF SENDING victorious troops and turned the country over to the control of its own people.

A statement made by Mr. Palma, President-elect of the new Cuban republic, shows how the conduct of the United States is regarded by intelligent Cubans. Before

The government of the United States has shown a most beautiful example of good faith in dealing with a weak government which it undertook to rescue from its opand patriotism, and by the shedding of its own blood has helped Cuba to break the for selfish gain in undertaking a work of this character and taken advantage of some technicality for their own aggrandizement. by the United States, and it has given to the world an evidence of good will seldom Independence and have fulfilled a duty to

Such a statement as this from the foremost patriot of Cuba, and the people's choice for their first President, will con- the President for information relative to ture Wilson, who warmed his feet in the Rhodes held important interests, had this vince the world that there is no ground for the application of General Miles to go to heather of Scotland. the defamatory charges of some Americans | the Philippines. against their own government. When foreign papers realize the full scope of the great change soon to take place in Cuba, against the provision in the bill which dethe worst element of voters in both parties, | the magnitude of the work this government cinct to precinct or ward to ward. It had | crowning act in its policy, they will unite in pronouncing it one of the brightest pages

It is cause for profound sorrow that the Hon. A. G. Smith finds his soul burdened | ficers. because of the hopeless failure of all reforms, including the Australian ballot law. That such a champion of reform and of purity in public affairs should give up the battle for righteousness is discouraging. It would have been a fine coincidence if | ued with impunity, but they would have | Still, one may venture to remark humbly of an Indiana Senate would dare to thrust out of the duties of his office the man whom a Democratic Supreme Court had declared constitutionally elected Lieutenant Governor. Few will believe that the next Legising the distribution of school funds as did a Legislature about a dozen years ago so that the attorney general would get a goodly per cent. of the money not expended for mary. There is danger that the same ab- the collection. Since 1894 Legislatures have senteeism from the polls would follow the | made it impossible for an official to collect thousands of dollars of fees, and, when asked by the Governor for a report that would show the tens of thousands such fees amounted to, inform that Governor tehalf of Mr. Thomas was disingenuous is it not possible for the Hon. A. G. Smith ticket that gives very general satisfaction | to see that the cause of reform is slowly

> Hon. Cecil Rhodes, who died yesterday after a somewhat lingering illness, was only forty-eight years old, and it is probable the heart trouble that caused his death was induced or aggravated by the highpressure life he had lived. It is not meant by this that he was a dissipated man or a particularly high liver, for if he had been he could hardly have held successfully the many important offices or have achieved the great results he did. But he was an intense thinker and worker, and lived a remarkably strenuous life. Among the offices he held in South Africa were member of change of notes between the President and the Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony for twenty years, member of the Executive Council ten years, treasurer general of Cape Colony several years, premier of the colony six years, commissioner of crown lands, minister of native affairs, and all the time president or director in several great corporations. It is more than likely | concerned, he said, the secretary's frank these great labors and responsibilities to extend and establish British empire in South Africa, and to this end he labored untiringly. He never married, and his large

THE HUMORISTS.

In Society.

"When will Mrs. Highblower be in?" The New Maid-As soon as you've gone.

Logical.

"Lady (to woman whose husband has just been your husband will miss you? Woman-He'll miss me because he can't hit o'clock the House adjourned.

Just What She Needed.

Madge-The one thing that seems to please her most about her marriage is that it enables her to Marjorie-No wonder she's pleased. That girl

never could get a seat in a street car,

"My Seat, Madam." "I wonder who it was who first said: 'You never lose anything by politeness?""

"I don't know. Why?" "O nothing, except that it's plain he never rode in a street car with a crowd of women."

Suspicious.

Barnes-But you think the fellow is honest, Howes-I hope he is; but he is so particular to return a lead pencil he has borrowed that

An Ideal Church.

Philadelphia Press. Mrs. Newcome-Yes, our new house is delight-Mrs. Newcome-I declare I don't know, but the pews are so arranged that you can see every one who comes in Without the slightest trouble.

All Quiet at Bogota. PANAMA, Colombia, March 26.-Governor

lines that have been cutting rates from tary of war marks the beginning of the will increase their salaries.

of the Island of Cuba to its people, pur- ANOTHER SCURRILOUS ATTACK ON THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

ever close the mouths of those unpatriotic Texas Pro-Boer Predicts the Author of "Little Breeches" Will Be Forced Out of the Cabinet.

HAY DEFENDED BY MR. HITT

MONEY TO THE BOERS.

Army Bill Debated in the House and the Oleomargarine Bill Discussed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 26.-General debate on the military appropriation bill was pressors. It has demonstrated its generosity | concluded to-day and consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule begun. chain which united it with Spain. Some During the debate Mr. Burleson, of Texas, antics of two boys warming their feet on countries would have sought some pretext renewed the attack on Secretary Hay on account of the allegations regarding the but the contrary spirit has been manifested Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, replied briefly, saying the solid comfort which those boys are there had been no developments in the found. The people of the United States | matter and the secretary had done all that have remembered their own Declaration of was possible. Several other brief speeches lar experience." One after another of the were made, some in criticism of different provisions of the bill.

At the beginning of the session the House passed the Burleson resolution calling on

prived retired army officers from receiving an increase in longevity pay after their retirement. He contended that this provision wounded or had become disabled in the ing to utilize the powerful financial-poservice. The longevity pay, he argued, 40 per cent, allowed by law to active of- he did not hesitate to vent on duke or

the sanguinary battles of the civil war and long in one place. His closing days deother decisive battles of the world Mr. Burleson raised a laugh by asking him to turnish some comparisons with the bloody battle of San Juan hill. Mr. Warnock replied that the question was somewhat embarrassing, whereupon Mr. Burlesson withrew it. A moment after Mr. Burleson asked for a comparison of the brevets granted at Gettysburg and San Juan. Another laugh followed and Mr. Warnock said he knew little about the Spanish war. "I was not in it." he said: "I tendered my services, but the President thought I was

too old to go to Cuba or Porto Rico. Mr. Burleson then secured the floor and reverted to the resolution passed by the House sometime ago calling on the secrethe refusal of the State Department to grant a request preferred sometime ago in behalf of Rev. Dr. Hiram W. Thomas and wife who desired to enter the Boer lines South Africa for the purpose of distributing relief to noncombatants. In doing so, he took occasion to renew his criticism of Secretary Hay, who, he said, had been charged with being an "Anglomaniac," the cause of Great Britain in South Africa. He contended that Secretary Hay's letter to Mr. Hitt relative to the application on and produced certain papers and letters in upport of his contention. He said it was not a passport for Dr./Thomas which was desired, but the good offices of the State Department to secure a permit to enable Dr. Thomas to get through the Boer lines. Mr. Hay's letter to Mr. Hitt, he declared, was an "evasion.

He read a second letter written March 17 to Secretary Hay by John O. Knight, acting for the Boer relief committee, again calling attention to his request of March 11, to which, Mr. Burleson said, no reply had been received. Furthermore, he said that the newspapers had announced that Secretary Hay did not propose to make perial history will cling." further reply to the House resolution. In the course of his remarks Mr. Burleson paid a high tribute to the fighting Boers and expressed the hope that they would keep up the struggle for liberty until every British soldier was driven from South Africa. He contrasted the "magnanimous treatment" of General Methuen by the Boers with the horrible execution of Gen. Scheepers by the English. In concluding Mr. Burleson predicted that in less than one year there would be another intermember of his Cabinet and the "little pro-British secretary of state, the little author of 'Little Breeches' would follow the other

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs ommittee, replied very briefly to Mr. Everything Mr. Burleson had produced, he said, had been presented before. As far as the charge of "evasion" on the part of the secretary of state was done all he could and was now in consultashortened his life. His chief ambition was tion with Governor Yates, through whose instrumentality the Boer fund had been raised, and no doubt a way would be found to get the relief funds to the Boers. The epithets and vituperation of the gentleman, he said, he would not reply to, but he called attention to the fact that the American government had offered mediation and would do so again if it were acceptable. After further debate the reading of the bill for amendment was then proceeded

with under the five-minute rule The provision limiting the longevity pay for retired army officers to the sum allowed and paid at the date of retirement went out on a point of order. Mr. Stevens, of Minnesota, then offered a substitute, which he said involved two propositions, one providing that no further increase of longevity pay shall accrue to officers now on the retired list, and the other that officers hereafter retired shall not be paid any increase of longevity pay above the sum paid at the date of retirement.

OLEOMARGARINE BILL DEBATE.

The amendment was adopted and at 5

Senator Dolliver Speaks for the Measure and Tells a McKinley Story.

WASHINGTON, March 26.-Throughout to-day's session of the Senate the oleomargarine bill was under discussion. The debate was at all times interesting. Some phases of it were amusing. Mr. Hans- British dominion. brough, of North Dakota, concluded his speech begun yesterday in support of the measure, maintaining the oleomargarine in- with the acquisition of wealth he labored dustry had been outlawed by the legisla- incessantly toward that end. tures of many States and that it ought to be compelled by Congress to take off its companies under the consolidated De Beers mask and place its product on the market mines, which yielded vast results. Soon for what it really was.

that there was no more reason for taxing

The principal speech of the day was delivlivered by Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa. He spoke forcefully and throughout commanded the result of the Jameson raid and the subseinterested attention of his colleagues and of quent investigation in nowise impaired the This gift was a rock many members of the House who had come to the Senate to hear him. He scathingly denounced the oleomargarine industry, declaring that it had put itself in partnership with lawlessness and false pretenses. Mr. Dolliver said he had been much impressed by the cheerful way in which the senator from Mississippi had stated that the pending bill would be left with only a bare dozen taken in the Senate. "Since I made that statement," said Mr.

tional College and the university have been ticle were evading constantly the law of been well nigh completed. reopend. At Medellin the school teachers 1886, which provided that every package of

out printed in fine type in a corner of the man; he goes around speechmaking." est and amusement.

courts for violation of the oleomargarine | 24,000. "And he never gets into the courts," with him the attorneys for the oleomargarthis," was to reduce to a minimum the ously, but after we had gone over the counprofits of the rascality." He said there try and had located our mission we discovmust be something fatally wrong with a ered that we have chosen the site indicated business that spends more of its time dodging the police and the courts than the other branches of business. If this business were looking for a fight to a finish with the American farm it would be accommodated by the allied agricultural interests. He insisted that the proposed law would not interfere with legitimate industries which supplied raw materials to the oleomargarine manufacturers, and that the oleomargarine industry itself would be injured seriously. Even if the oleomargarine industry should be wiped out, however, it must be borne in mind that the American dairy interests represented far more than all the interests which contribute a raw material to the oleomargarine industry.

Mr. Dolliver sharply arraigned Mr. Stewart for a statement that much butter was made in conditions of squalor and disease. Illustrating the interest of the greatest of our people in the farm, he described an incident which occurred on the late President McKinley's last Western tour. As the train was passing through Iowa early one morning the President was observed to be laughing to himself, and he watched the the spot where a cow had been lying during the night. "Gentleman," said President Mc-Kinley, "one of the pleasantest and most Boer relief funds subscribed in Illinois. delightful recollections of my boyhood is now having-warming frostbitten feet in the place where cows have been lying. I wonder how many of you have had a sim- | the time of the death of Cecil Rhodes, intimembers of the Cabinet, governors, senators and representatives, who were of the ment of South Africa, and who was conparty, bore witness to the same experience, beginning with John Hay, who did his feetwarming partly in Ohio and partly in Illinois, and ending with Secretary of Agricul-

Mr. Dolliver concluded with a glowing eulogy of American farm life. When the army bill was taken up Mr. | Mr. Hoar and Mr. Lodge, of Massachu-Warnock, of Ohio, procested strongly setts, explained that their reason for supporting the bill was that it was a tax on year of his age. He leaves no posterity, living perhaps will try as he would have an evident fraud.

CECIL RHODES IS DEAD.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) litical machine which Mr. Rhodes undoubtedly manipulated over the whole of South should be increased up to the maximum of Africa. With increasing irascibility, which plebeian who crossed his path, he grew more and more restless as the end of his life While Mr. Warnock was talking about drew near. He was never contented to stay volved into an unceasing, purposeless quest for change of scene. During his recent trip to Egypt this was particularly noticeable He rushed from place to place as if with the only object of upsetting his own plans. Then he suddenly returned to England,

Mr. Rhodes lost money over the war, but what inroads that made must have been trifling compared with the many millions he possessed. He never lost his openhanded, but somewhat reckless, methods of handling money. Not long ago he walked into the office of one of his confidential subordinates and threw down a bundle of notes, bonds, etc., saying: "Invest these for me," and went out without waiting to have them looked at. Inspection revealed the fact that they amounted to more than tary of state for information relative to a million pounds sterling. How they were invested Mr. Rhodes never knew or cared for months later, as that night he went off on one of his wandering tours and refused to allow himself to be bothered with the details of the investment of his millions until he returned to England

Considerable curiosity is evinced as the probable disposal of his property and interests. General notion is that the bulk who had used this government to further of his property will be bequeathed not to an individual, but to public interest in South Africa, and Dr. Jameson will be designated to succeed, so far as any one can succeed, to the charge of his Rhodesian

> to be buried, is the scene of his historic conference with the Matabele chiefs. A dispatch from Cape Town says Dr Jameson is authority for the statement that Cecil Rhodes left Grooteschuur, his residence near Cape Town, to the people of that city, as well as large sums of money to charities. In an editorial on Cecif Rhodes the Lon-

> don Times says: "With all his undeniable faults and the errors which marked his noblest work Cecil Rhodes stands an heroic figure around which the traditions of im-

CECIL JOHN RHODES.

Sketch of the Life and Work of the

"Napoleon of South Africa." Cecil John Rhodes, former premier of Cape the Transvaal, was born on July 5, 1853, the was educated at Oxford. In 1873 he left Ox-Cabinet officers of a former President into | and went to South Africa in search of | sive Dutchmen in the country." health. He continued his studies while living in Natal and returned to Oxford each year until he took his degree at Oriel College. He was treasurer general of Cape Bechuanaland from 1884 to 1885, director of peared before the parliamentary committee of inquiry in London appointed to establish with the British forces in Matabeleland. At | said: the outbreak of the present Beor war he was in Kimberly and contributed largely to the success of the defense of that place against the Boer forces. It is hardly too much to say that Mr. Rhodes made his fortune in diamonds. Diamonds had been discovered in South Africa

a few years before he got there. Finally he, too, caught the fever, and it was not long before he had staked all he had in a few claims. These he shared with his "That's my dream-all English," he said many years ago, moving his hand over a

map of Africa up to the Zambesi. Coupled

Mr. Rhodes's financial schemes included after its formation came the discovery defeat and death of King Lobengula. The promise of Africa, to which he returned after the par-

liament. of votes if a secret ballot upon it could be He obtained from the German government | tion was now at hand, and that a (peacea franchise to build a railway and telegraph Salazar received a cable message yester- Money, "I have had assurances from that This was a long step toward carrying out tain modifications in our second chamber, day from the minister of war, General side of the chamber (the Republican side) one of his great dreams of a "Cape-to- se that it might evolve as an imperial sen-In the course of his speech Mr. Dolliver | versity honored Mr. Rhodes with the degree | nents into an imperial union, would be se-The public schools there are closed on declared that the oleomargarine manufac- of D. C. L. His rehabilitation with the British public, therefore, seemed to have

of the depreciation in the value of paper In proof of his statement he exhibited a three years ago, said of Cecil Rhodes:

Mr. Dolliver referred to a well-known promise of 3,000 acres of land, which we now

"That's the place for your station.' We did

never shown fear of them. During the late uprising he used to ride unarmed, except for the little knobkerrie which he always | franchise, while levying taxes at the rate carries, among them in the fastness of the of \$90 per capita per annum and turning Matopo hills, calling upon them to surren- two-thirds of this misbegotten revenue into der. Mr. Rhodes, riding around in shirt munitions of war. Kruger aimed at arming sleeves, belt, trousers and slouch hat a la | all the Dutch in South Africa with the gold cowboy, was a common sight then in veldt he levied from the Rand miners. I don't and bush

Zulu uprising his beautiful country house. | make it clear that my friend hoped by an Grooteschurr, with its collection of curios, was burned. It has since been rebuilt. Krugerism and to secure for the Transvaal Somebody went to break the news gently the same political conditions-namely, and said

'Mr. Rhodes, I have bad news for you.' "'What is it?' said the colossus, anxtously

'Grooteschurr is burned up.' "'Oh,' said Mr. Rhodes, 'is that all? I thought you were going to tell me that Jameson was worse.' Jameson was in prison and sick.

RHODES WAS TRULY GREAT. John Hays Hammond's Estimate of the

Commonwealth Builder.

NEW YORK, March 26 .- John Hays Hammond, who was for many years and up to mately associated with him in the developsulting engineer of the British South Africa Chartered Company and the consolidated gold fields of South Africa, in which Mr. to say of Mr. Rhodes:

"Mr. Rhodes, whose sun went down when it was yet day, dies in the forty-seventh but leaves his name on the map of Africa | tried to federate our empire on the Amer-(Rhodesia), sponsor for a commonwealth he lived he would have devoted the remain- am happy that I went to Washington, ing years of his life and would have spent | where these things look at one fully acevery dollar of his fortune in equipping

that commonwealth. "Unfortunately, his character has been misunderstood in America. Judged by American standards, Mr. Rhodes was truly a great man. He was not only a great empire builder, but also a captain of industry. He was oftener reported as a shifty, unscrupulous financier, in league with capitalists to coax the Transvaal into a hopeless war in order to steal the mines of the country. He was also reported as giving his entire life to the amassing of large wealth and ready to employ the most unscrupulous methods to that end. But by even the most bitter of his enemies conversant with the facts, such allegations are repudiated.

"The truth is that Rhodes cared little for money beyond the power it gave him to assist in the development of South Africa. From a most intimate connection with him in his business enterprises, I am able to state that his methods of finance were not only scrupulously honorable, but were characterized by unusual liberality. He was known to South Africans as a man of unounded generosity and one on whom they could depend for the furtherance of any deserving local enterprise or worthy char-

in his tastes, and a colonial in his political and social bias. He was fond of the simpler and better pleasures of life, devoted especially to out-of-door life on the veldt and had a contempt for and dislike of social conventionalities. He was a man of innate refinement and culture and a graduate of Oxford. Rhodes had an indomitable spirit and dogged perseverance. He was imaginabuilt on broad lines and he abhorred petty politics, which he contemptuously designated as the politics of the parish pump, and he deprecated quite as strongly what he termed the 'unctuous rectitude' of certain statesmen. Politically, he was a great admirer of democratic institutions, but at

the same time he was a loyal imperialist. "Rhodes had his defects and faults, but hese will not obscure the glory of his name. reat men, it is said, are made of faults. Of one thing there can be no doubt, that Rhodes's ideals were pure and lofty; and l believe that history will deal rather with his ideals than with his achievements and methods; and that he will, therefore, rank high among the great men of the nineteenth century. Cecil Rhodes found in the meditations of Marcus Aurelius many aspirations

for his own career. "Until the unfortunate Jameson raid, for which he has received far more blame than he deserved, as history will prove, he was very popular with the Dutch of South Within a very short time there would have been a revulsion of feeling, Colony, and one of the instigators of the and, strange as it may sound to-day, raid of Dr. Jameson and his followers into | Rhodes would have been able to re-establish his influence with the Dutch; and he would have been quick to take advantage youngest son of an English clergyman, and of the situation, and would have passed into history as the great pacificator of South Africa. This estimate of Rhodes is shared even to-day by many of the progres-

EARL GREY'S TRIBUTE.

Cecil Rhodes's Work and Aims Dis-

cussed by an Intimate Friend. Earl Grey, before sailing from New letter completely disposed of that. He had the British South Africa Company, whose York for England, gave an intercharter was mainly granted as a result of view concerning Cecil Rhodes, the Earl his efforts in 1889, and he was chairman of having received cablegrams from South that company until 1896. Mr. Rhodes was Africa which led him to believe that Mr. also a director of the De Beers mines and | Rhodes had but a few days to live. Lord premier of Cape Colony from 1890 until 1896. Grey knew the famous South African leadwhen he resigned as one of the results of er intimately, having served with him on the Jameson raid. Later Mr. Rhodes ap- the board of the British South Africa Company, and the intimacy grew when the the blame of the raid, and he also served earl was Governor of Rhodesia. Lord Grey

> "Cecil Rhodes is the only exemplar, perhaps, in our generation of those idealists who in the days of Elizabethan adventure made the Anglo-Saxon the predominant partner in the world's firm. I need not call up their names and titles-

" 'Admirals all, they went their way.

To the haven under the hill.' "They were all after their kind, both the admiration and the terror of their conbrother Herbert, who later relinquished his | temporaries and I believe that with all of | share and went to the north, where he met them, from Drake to Robert Clive, terror his death while hunting elephants. Cecil rather than admiration, was the key-note plodded away in the daimond fields, where they struck. The conservative forces are where the company's assets equal the he superintended his gang of Kaffirs. He those which naturally are in control of was successful in his ventures, and it was governments. 'We never know what he will not long before he found himself the pos- do next,' said a friend to me of Rhodes. sessor of some £1,000,000. He was elected to Something big, some great development the Cape Parliament and by his political that might involve perhaps a change in the adroitness was made prime minister in 1890. | very constitution of our empire. The world, He sought and won riches, but it is unfair at least its governors, do not much like to assume that he did so solely for his own such men as these who keep them awake Assassin Czolgocz's Revolver, Cartaggrandizement. With the advancement of at night and so the greatest Englishhis personal fortune he also strove to real- man of our day has come to be looked upon ize an early dream of bringing Africa under and not by the British mandarin only, with somewhat mixed feelings.

"One thing I should like especially to

point out. He had a never failing confidence

in the growth of the federal people of gov-

ernment. He admired the American nation enormously, but for this strange and dethe combination of the four leading mining | your prodigious orderly development to the splendid construction of your Constitution. I personally have always opposed home rule; being at that time in the House of of the great Transvaal gold fields and their | Commons I left Mr. Gladstone's party over Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, declared that the exploitation by Rhodes & Co. His plans this issue. Rhodes, however, never wearied proposed legislation was unnecessary and for territorial expansion for English inter- of assuring me that I ought to have gone ests on a great scale led to the formation forward, that in this direction alone was of the British South Africa Company. This safety, that the Irish were building better colored oleomargarine than for taxing col- was formed to open up. improve and ad- than they at all knew; that their demand minister Mashonaland and all other Bechu- was on all fours with the American state ana countries up to the Zambesi. One of rights platform, and that in the very rapidithe results was the Matabele war and the ty of the proposed change was our best safety. He gave, you may recall. £10,000 to Mr. Parnell. power and prestige of Mr. Rhodes in South | fense to the best Whig element in our country-for example to the Spectator, but liamentary inquiry, for in September of Rhodes believed with Sir Hercules Robin-1898 he was again elected to the Cape Par- son that Ireland would make one or two orderly states of a federal union; he saw On his last visit to Europe he was re- that the federation of Canada had been ceived with favor on nearly every side. He agreeably arranged and that in the Canahad several interviews with the German dian settlement a race problem had been Emperor, who gave a dinner in his honor, solved; that the time for Australian federaful as he thought) federation of South line through German territory in Africa. Africa was inevitable and that with cer-Cairo" railway. In England, Oxford Uni- ate, the federation of these various compo-

cured and in our time. Earl Grey then turned the conversation "unhappy raid which obscured my friend's bright light. But let us be fair to him," money. It is believed that Governor Velez package of oleomargarine which he had "He was a genial and entertaining com- first place, was premier in Cape Colony; message to the Legislature urging the purchased "from a famous butter dealer" panion. Wearing the old slouch hat he af- he knew that Kruger would fight to the immediate passage of the bill.

in Chicago. He said the package was fects, Mr. Rhodes lounged on deck, crack- death any federation of South Africa Wester marked, but it would tax any man's in- ing jokes, airing his political opinions and our flag. He knew that either South Africa genuity to find the mark. He then handed taking a drink when he liked. He com- must come under the Dutch flag or the the package to Mr. Tillman and challenged plained about how lazy he was. 'The reason | English flag, or that the alternative was him to find the mark required by law to be I don't make speeches, he said, 'is because | the 'national system,' or rather the welter on the wrapper. Mr. Tillman failed to dis- it is too laborious-costs too much exertion. and chaos you see in South Africa to-day. cover the imprint. Mr. Dolliver pointed it I consider the Prince of Wales an energetic If the Transvaal, arming to the teeth, continued this condition of preparation wrapper. The incident excited lively inter- "Mr. Rhodes, learning that we were in then, also, every man in our colony of Nasearch of a site for our mission, gave us the tai must similarly arm. It is no longer possible that a chess board of little armed oleomargarine and butter dealer in Chicago occupy and which has been increased by 'nations' can be permitted; they menace who spent more than half his time in the grant from the South Africa Company to the peace and orderly progress of the entire world. You have got this in South "I brought out a map and Mr. Rhodes, America; we have got in the Balkan peninsaid he, "but he finds there side by side leaning over, made a cross upon it, saying, sula and, therefore, war clouds gather at all times over central and eastern Europe. ine manufacturers." Mr. Dolliver declared not realize how well he knew his Africa, Rhodes saw this; he saw that 'independthat the only way "to break up a nest like and did not take this off-hand remark seri- ence on the Kruger plan was incompatible with individual freedom; that it involved

all-round militarism "Then, again, he had great financial interests in the Transvaal; these gave him "The natives hold him in awe. He has the moral right to effect a revolution if he could. Here was a so-called republic refusing to a majority of its community the want to discuss the ethics of our war or "During one of his absences in the late | the causes of that war, but I do want to effective coup d'etat to destroy at a blow equal rights for all white men as obtain in Cape Colony and Natal. He failed; the raid failed; Dr. Jameson 'upset my apple cart,' as Rhodes phrased it, and the abortive raid presented Rhodes himself to all mankind in a false light. "Let me tell you a touching little incident which pleasantly reflects my friend

as I see him. I was in Rhodesia with him the year after the raid. His house at Cape Town, which contained the collection of a lifetime and which, as Rhodes never married, was almost as near and dear to him as a wife and family, was burned to the ground. Coming on top of the raid, the Rinderpest, the Matabele war, this fulminating trouble alarmed his friends for him. and I was asked by wire from Cape Town to break it to him. I said to him, as we were riding on the veldt. 'Can you bear to hear of another great disaster which has overtaken you?" Rhodes is a man of great nerve, but he turned very pale and said. What is it now?' I said, 'Your home is burned.' 'Oh, thank God,' he said. feared poor Dr. Jim Jameson was dead. The doctor had been very ill in prison and we were both anxious about him. Passing to the expected death of his friend Lord Grey said: "The world will be poorer; no one will dream such dreams and try to draw them on a map; no one ican system. Rosebery? Yes, he will try. We will many of us try, and we will succeed. Others can carry on complished. Such men as your President, Senator Hoar and others I could name, give those who come near them much encouragement. A great genius goes out with Rhodes; true his work will go forward in some ways more smoothly, perhaps, because he had inevitably aroused great antagonisms, but we shall not see his like again and his passing will for me and many others take much color from our lives. Other nations, he once said to me, will pursue peace, but the two great English-speaking nations standing together can enjoin it. Lord Grey concluded by saying: "When his will is read it will be known with what

intention Rhodes, who never wasted a precious moment on pleasure or self-indulgence, had collected a great modern for-

WANTS AMERICAN TRADE.

Japan, However, Would Prefer Reci-

procity in Commerce. SEATTLE, Wash., March 26 .- Count Matsukata, ex-premier of Japan, and at present senior member of the advisory board to the Emperor, who arrived here with a distinguished Japanese party on the steamer Kaga Maru, says they are on an eight months' trip around the world to study economic conditions. In speaking of the relations between America and Japan, tive, but was not a mere visionary. He was | Count Matsukata said: "The Japanese fully realize that it is to their best interests to foster the amicable relations existing with the United States. This will not be a hard task for the United States and immense interests in the far East, not only in Jupan but in the regions where the friendship o Japan will be of great value. The increase in trade between the two countries has been remarkable. The prospects are that the trade will continue to grow very fast. Naturally, I hope that these relations will be

marked by reciprocity. Mr. Megata, chief of the bureau of taxation of the Japanese government, said today: "We feel that the United States is with us in spirit if not in fact in our alliance with England. Why should it not be so? We do not expect the United States to declare openly that they have espoused the cause of Japan in the Oriental entanglement of the future, for possibly this might interfere with the Monroe doctrine, for which I understand you Americans have the greatest respect and love. However, the interests of the United States are similar and coextensive with those of Japan in all the perplexing problems that it be presented in the solution of the Eastern question. We hope in this visit to do something to pave the way for a more definite and satisfactory understanding of these

matters between the two countries." STEEL CORPORATION BILL.

It Is Amended by the New Jersey

Senate to Meet Views of Promoters. TRENTON, N. J., March 26 .- All of the morning session of the Senate and practically all of the afternoon session of that body was taken up with a discussion of the so-called steel trust bill and resulted in the bill being recalled from the House and materially amended by the Senate. The amendments are practically those that the promoters of the bill had agreed should be inserted in the bill by the house committee on

corporations. One of the amendments provides that the change of preferred stock of corporation into bonds should only be done with consent of two-thirds in interest of e class of stockholders, both common a preferred, who should be present in person or by proxy at a properly called meeting. The bill, as originally drawn, provided for the consent of two-thirds of the individual stockholders present in person or by proxy. The second amendment provides that the change from preferred stock to bonds can only be made in cases where the preferred

stock has paid dividends for at least one The third amendment provides that the change could be made only in those cases amount of preferred stock issued and out-

PLACED IN A MUSEUM.

ridges and Handkerchief. BUFFALO, N. Y., March 26 .- The revolver from which was fired the bullet that killed President McKinley, the handkerchief with which the assassin covered the hand which held the revolver as he thrust tached reason-he believed that you owed it toward the President and the cartridges that were in the revolver have all been turned over to the Buffalo Historical Society and will be placed in the museum of

the society. Cannot Be Notified by Wire.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 26,-Notice of the stay of execution granted by the Supreme Court to Charles Woodward, who was sentenced to be hanged at Casper on Friday next, has not been communicated to the officials at Casper. The wires went down yesterday, and fearing that they might not be repaired in time to prevent the hanging, one of the attorneys set out last night for Casper, going by way of Grand Island and thence west over the

Dismissed at France's Behest. PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, March 26 .-General Cameau, the chief of police who was directly responsible for the immediate execution of Leon Gabriel, the French citizen who fired a revolver at him March 23, has been dismissed by request of the French government. It is now generally

believed the incident is closed. Mckinley Monument at Buffalo.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26 .- A bill approto the famous Jameson raid, calling it the priating \$100,000 for the erection of a monument at Buffalo in memory of President McKinley was passed by the State Senate continued Lord Grey. "Rhodes, in the to-day. Governor Odell sent an emergency